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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Test Cases Against the Mormons.

Survey of the Northwest Boundary.

The Treaty Considered Safe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1872.

Survey of the Northwest Boundary.

The army officers detailed to conduct the survey of the northwest boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains are reporting here, and as soon as the senior officer arrives arrangements will be perfected for the early prosecution of the work. The party will operate in connection with the English Engineers. No point on the boundary line between the stations named has been accurately established.

The Attorney General to be U. S. Senator.

It is regarded as almost certain that Attorney General Williams will be elected to the Senate by the Legislature just returned to Oregon.

Personal.

Solicitor General Bristow leaves to-morrow for Louisville, to meet Judge Ballard, when both will proceed to California direct.

Trials of Polygamy.

A. Morney Bates is here again in consultation in regard to matters in Utah. He has drawn a Grand Jury, six Mormons and six Gentiles, who will present six test cases against the Mormons for polygamy under the law of 1862. The cases are to be tried in accordance with the last decision of the Supreme Court, and the object of the trial is to have a final decision from this court upon the cases under United States law brought up in a regular way. The District Attorney says plural marriages are decreasing rapidly, and if the Supreme Court decides against the Mormons in the cases to be presented, they will give up polygamy.

The Treaty Safe.

To-night the treaty news comes through the foreign legation here, and is to the effect that at the English Minister's there is great confidence felt that the treaty will be saved.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS IN BRAZIL.

A report from Rio de Janeiro of the 19th of May says: The Russian frigate Svetland and the corvette Gogatler arrived at Rio on the 29th of April. Rear Admiral Lauman saluted Vice Admiral Possset's flag with fifteen guns. The salute was returned with the same number, and the usual official visits were made on both sides. The special ceremonies were rendered the Grand Duke, he being an executive officer of the flag ship Svetland, though the officers visiting the vessel were presented to him.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nomination.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 20, 1872.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Fourth Congressional District, held here to-day, Hon. David A. Gooding was nominated by acclamation for Congressman. The nomination of Greeley and Brown was heartily indorsed.

EVANSVILLE, June 20.—Judge W. E. Niblack was renominated by the Democrats of this district (the First) for Congress to-day. The Republicans have nominated Hon. Wm. Hallman, a large manufacturer of this city.

New Jersey Liberal Republican Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The New Jersey Liberal State Convention met to-day. It was meagerly attended. James M. Scovell, Gen. Kilpatrick and others were present. Gen. Kilpatrick presided over several vice presidents and secretaries. Gale made an earnest speech on taking the chair. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates, and asking the co-operation of other parties. A State Executive Committee was appointed. Several counties were not represented.

The Conference of Free Traders.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At the conference of political reformers held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, Jacob D. Cox was chosen President, and W. C. Bryant and Gen. Dix Vice Presidents. At four o'clock the conference adjourned until this evening at seven.

Senator Logan Interviewed—He will Support Grant and Wilson.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Tribune this morning publishes a report of an interview with Senator Logan at his home in this city, with regard to his views on the present political situation. To a question of the reporter as to whether he was in the negative, Logan favorably disposed toward the Liberal movement, the General gave an emphatic reply in the negative, adding that he could not imagine how such an impression got abroad; that he never said one word in favor of that movement; that he had not even entertained a notion of joining it. In reply to a question if he was going to support Grant, the Senator said that he had sometimes criticized him, just as he would any man with whom he differed, but always intended to vote for the Philadelphia nominee, and should do so now, though perhaps some other would have done as well. He thought Grant would be re-elected by a larger majority than he received before, and that Illinois would give fifty thousand majority for him, asserting in this connection that at least one-half the Democrats in Southern Illinois will vote for him. General Logan also declared his intention of taking as active a part in the campaign as his health will permit.

The Minnesota Democrats Indorse the Cincinnati Movement.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 20.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore met in this city yesterday. Lewis Smith was elected permanent President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the platform adopted at Cincinnati, as accepted and explained by Horace Greeley in his letter of acceptance, expresses the true principles which govern every living political issue of the day, and that we therefore heartily indorse the same and the candidates by that Convention nominated.

Resolved, That the delegates selected by this Convention to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore are hereby instructed to vote for and use all honorable endeavors to confirm the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention for President and Vice President of the United States.

Ten delegates, three each from the first and second and four from the third, were appointed to the National Convention at Baltimore. A resolution was adopted looking to a conference of the Democratic and Liberal Reform State Central Committee, with a view of securing united action of all elements opposed to the present administration in the coming elections.

Connecticut Democracy for the Farmer.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 20.—The Democratic delegates of Connecticut to the Baltimore Convention met in this city to-day. Though pledged to no candidates, the unanimous expression of the delegates was in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Another Thorn for the Philosopher's Crown.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 20.—A number of Democrats, representing different States, met this noon at the Metropolitan Hotel, in secret conference, and are still in session. The meeting is called for the purpose of securing a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

POOR HAYTI.

The German Fleet Bombards Port au Prince and Captures the Haytian Fleet.

KEYSTONE, JAMAICA, June 15, *via* HANOVER, June 20.—The German fleet arrived at this port to-day. The commander reports that the fleet bombarded Port au Prince several hours, and boarded and captured the Haytian fleet. Those acts were committed in consequence of the Haytian government having refused to pay the indemnity due German merchants in Hayti. The Haytian government paid the German commander $15,000 on account of the claim, and the fleet withdrew.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather is excessively warm. Eight cases of sunstroke are reported to-day.

The James will case was again brought before the courts to-day.

THE STRIKING WORKMEN

Are all quiet to-day. It is said 2,800 workingmen are now employed on the eight hour plan. Some 5,000 sugar refiners are on strike out of 7,000 employed. The manufacture makers on strike propose to go back on Steinway's factory at five A. M. to-morrow, with the hope of inducing the men at work to join them. The workers in iron in South Brooklyn joined the strikers' ranks yesterday afternoon. There are now about 3,000 men in Brooklyn out on strike. It is apparent, however, that the men are beginning to lose confidence in themselves. The foremen in various shops have been waited upon by men who stated that they are ready and anxious to work, if protection from violence will be given them. The probabilities are that by Monday evening or next a large body of strikers will have resumed work. The Eight-hour League are arranging for a monster mass meeting to-morrow night. They have appointed a committee to wait upon the Police Commissioners and present the affidavits of men who were clubbed. The Internationalists of Brooklyn are endeavoring to form a union with the trades societies, but seem likely to meet with poor success.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail very generally on Friday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with possibly areas of rain along the South Atlantic Coast and over the northern portion of New England; light to fresh northerly to westerly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley; light to fresh southerly to westerly over New England and the middle States.

The Races at Union City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., June 20, 1872.

The race to-day resulted as follows: Double team trot, mile dash, was won by Billy Crawford and made time: first heat, 2:37½; second heat, 2:36; second premium, Indiana and Ohio mate. The pacing race, mile dash, was won by Billy Hopper, second, Velocipede; time, 2:31. The trotting race, half a mile and repeat, was won by Billy Ricketts, Joe Bowers second, Billy Ricketts the second; time, 50½. Second half mile and repeat.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Graham and one child, out of a family of four, were drowned at Goldsboro, Cal., yesterday, by their horse backing the buggy over the bank of a creek.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the cable steamer Dacia. Nothing has been heard of her since the 26th of May. The International has left Kingston for the second time in search of the Dacia.

Bancroft & Sharpe's livery stables in Montreal were burned Wednesday night, and thirty-five horses were consumed. Loss $25,000.

The Street Inspector, in clearing a receiver near the Buffalo Custom House, yesterday, found concealed under the capstone a full set of burglars' tools and two cans of powder. The burglars evidently intended to go through the Government Depository or Internal Revenue offices last night.

GENEVA.

THE TREATY WILL BE SAVED

The Arbitrators Going Home for Consultation.

World Special.]

LONDON, June 20.—More has been accomplished at Geneva than is generally allowed in public. At the next meeting of the Arbitrators it will be announced that the question of indirect claims is settled. The Arbitrators will then proceed on the other points.

LONDON, June 20.—Special dispatches from Geneva say that the tribunal was in session an hour yesterday. It is confidently said that the treaty will surely be saved, although the Court adjourned until Wednesday next. It may, in certain eventualities, meet again on Monday, the 24th. It is stated that Count Sclopis, Baron De Hajuba and Jacob Staempfli desired time to consult with their respective Governments, as they themselves fear to assume the responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the proposition of Great Britain for an adjournment for eight months.

The prospects for a satisfactory conclusion continue good. The American residents of Geneva will unite in a grand celebration in that city on the fourth of July. The American Commissioners will go to Paris, and the English to London, during the adjournment of the tribunal in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations between England and America. Count Sclopis and Favrot are the only persons connected with the Arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Geneva special says the result of Wednesday's sitting of the Board of Arbitration is of the most favorable character, and it is confidently believed that when the tribunal meets again on the 26th, success will be assured. It is believed that considerable progress has been made in the solution of the questions.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Parliament and the Treaty Controversy.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Osborne, that in consequence of the continuance of negotiations in reference to the Alabama claims, he had concluded to postpone for the present his motion of inquiry as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to inquiries by Messrs Walpole and Gregory, stated that the result of the labors of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva would have no effect whatever on the questions of the Canadian or San Juan boundary.

Thiers Insists Upon a French Republic—German Indemnity and Military Evacuation.

PARIS, June 20.—The delegates of the party of the Right in the Assembly had an interview with President Thiers to-day, but were unable to obtain from him any concessions. M. Thiers was throughout firm in the expression of sentiments favoring a continuance of a republican form of government for France.

The negotiations looking to the final payment of France's indemnity and the evacuation of the French territory by German troops have been completed. The first payment of indemnity still due Germany to be made on the 15th of February, 1873, and to consist of one milliard of francs; the second payment, of a similar amount, to be made before the close of 1873; and the third payment, also one milliard francs, during the year 1874. The departments of Ardennes and Haute Marne are to be evacuated as soon as five hundred millions of indemnity have been paid, and the present force of occupation will be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany. The French government is already negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of five hundred million francs.

French Indebtedness to Switzerland.

BERNE, June 20.—The Swiss government has just received from the French treasury an additional sum of 2,000,000 francs towards payment for expenses incurred in maintaining Gen. Bourbaki's army in Switzerland in February last. The remainder of the sum due, 2,200,000 francs, will be paid shortly.

The Henley Regatta.

LONDON, June 20.—The regatta at Henley occurred to-day. In the contest for the Diamond Challenge Sculls the first heat was won by Goldie, of the Cambridge rowing club, and the second by E. Smith, of the Atalantas, who defeated Chittingworth, of the Twickenham club, by a length. Smith was enthusiastically cheered by the spectators. For a long time heat will be contested by Smith and Goldie to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 20.—The Prince of Wales went to Lynn Regis yesterday and presided at the opening of the industrial exhibition. He was greeted with an enthusiastic reception.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The steamer Spain, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, June 20.—The steamer Britannia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 20, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of 1865, 92; do of '67, 92⅜; 10-40s 89⅜. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £759,000, rate of discount reduced ½, now 3 per cent.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes 54f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11⅝ a 11¾d. Breadstuffs easier; California white wheat 12s 4d@12s 6d; red spring 11s 10d@12s; red winter 12s 8d; flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d. Lard 40s 6d. Cheese 64s. Turpentine 48s.

THE WORLD'S CONCERT.

30,000 People Listen to the 20,000 Musicians—Great Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, June 20.—There were nearly fifty thousand persons in the Coliseum to-day, thirty thousand being auditors. The first piece was "Gloria," from Cantata with which were given the Festival overtures followed. Madame Rudessdorff then sang "Let the Bright Seraphim," which was greeted with prolonged applause. The "Anvil Chorus" followed, which, as usual, was rece ved with demonstrations of approval. Strauss next led the chorus in his own famous waltz of "Thousand and One Nights," carrying the audience by storm. Haydn's chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," followed, and was never better rendered. A fantasia on the piano by Weni closed the first part of the programme. The second part was opened by Madame Lehmer who sang the "Magic Flute," and achieved a greater triumph than has been accorded her since the opening of the jubilee. At this stage the band of the Garde Republicane of Paris appeared and were greeted with tremendous waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and all sorts of friendly demonstrations. As soon as comparative quiet was restored, the band under the leadership of M. Parlow, unexpectedly struck up "Hail Columbia," when a scene of indescribable enthusiasm ensued. Cheer after cheer greeted the music, every one in the house rising and standing on the seats, and several baskets of flowers were sent to the band from the audience. At the conclusion of this demonstration the organ and banks commenced playing the "Marseillaise," when it appeared as if the great mass of humanity had almost become wild, so extravagant were the expressions of delight, the whole chorus, orchestra, bands, organ and audience joining in the French song of freedom. The audience kept on their feet and cheered until fairly hoarse. The French band followed with "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner." They retired amid the cheers and plaudits of the audience. Lowell Mason's hymn, "Tell us of the Night," was the concluding piece, and was grandly rendered. On Saturday there will be a colored chorus of 250 voices.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Narrow Gauge Convention at St. Louis—An Interesting Session.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Narrow Gauge Railroad Convention continued its session to-day and still further discussed, both in a general and specific way, the merits of the narrow gauge and its eminent fitness for those sections of country sparsely settled and least able to bear the expense of broad gauge roads. An immense amount of information respecting railroads generally has been brought out, and great interest has been excited in regard to the subject. A resolution was adopted providing for a central committee of thirteen to which all applications for information may be made and statistics bearing on the subject be forwarded, said committee to have authority to call narrow gauge advocates into convention at any time they may think proper, and take such action as they may deem advisable to advance the general interests of the narrow gauge movement. Resolutions were also adopted recommending a grand central narrow gauge to the seaboard, and cordially indorsing the project known as the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and pledging said project all possible aid. A committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject of narrow gauge roads, but it not being quite completed it was not given to the press. The convention adjourned *sine die* this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of John Martin Appel, driver for Pier, Dannals & Co., charged with embezzling funds belonging to the company, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Sarah Holmes, charged with committing an assault upon Wm. Hinkie, a blind man, was acquitted —the prosecutor to pay costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Barker, Thomas Gross, H. Woodsome, John Prentise, and A. Gardiner, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Christian Jeckel. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John McGovern et al.	Bernard Bine,
Michael McClatkay,	T. S. Fogarty,
Penna Hambrook et al.,	G. G. Leavenworth,
Casper Silverman,	Christian Jeckel,
Wm. Arsland et al.,	Fred Gross and Wm. Bowers,
John Carr,	John Hogan,
Philip Ilk,	James Driscol,
Martha Baker, (2 cases)	John Stekle,
James Hawkins,	Anton Winker,
Eugene McCauley,	Isabella Lauderback,
John Maloy,	John Itzel.
Martha Scott.	

Healthy Justice.

Yesterday morning John C. McCarthy, Esq., made an information before the Mayor, charging the notorious "Bull" White with disorderly conduct. Officers Scott and Cupples arrested the accused and brought him before the Mayor. At the hearing Mr. McCarthy testified to the general bad character of the defendant, and also stated that he had followed the deponent and threatened to cut him with a knife. White had also attacked his own father, a man who, McCarthy stated, had done nothing but work hard for years, and that nearly all his earnings were swallowed up in fines for the support of a son. The Mayor sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and in default thereof ordered him to the Workhouse for six months. The community will be well rid of this nuisance for some time at least.

An aged and infirm man named John Wilson was found intoxicated yesterday on Federal street, Allegheny. He told Mayor Callow that he had been an inmate of the City Home, but came to the city to get work. He was discharged upon promising to return to the institution.

Duryea's Improved Corn Starch and Maizena, for culinary purposes, is made with great care, from the choicest white corn. The above goods have always taken the first prize medals wherever exhibited, both in this country and Europe, for "perfection of quality."

THE ALLEGHENY HOME.

The Charges Against the Management of the Institution—An Investigation Inaugurated—Sworn Statement of one of the Inmates.

The charges which have been made recently against the management of the Allegheny City Poor House by Mrs. McDonald, who was an inmate of the institution until a day or two past, full particulars of which have already been published, now promise to be thoroughly investigated. It will be remembered that numerous charges have been preferred against the management from time to time for the past few years, but the investigations were carried on by the Board in *star chamber* style, and the public were not advised of the character of the investigation nor of the result. But the case alluded to above will be investigated by Alderman Smith, and the public may rest assured that it will be impartial, and if there has been loose management a reform will be inaugurated. The investigation will be open to the public, and all will have an opportunity to learn how things have been managed at the Home. Yesterday morning the investigation was commenced by the Alderman, and it will likely continue several days.

The first person sworn was the complainant, Mrs. McDonald, who made the following statement:

SWORN STATEMENT OF MRS. MCDONALD.

On Monday, June 17th, my infant child got its breakfast at six o'clock in the morning; it is one year and ten months old; it got bread, coffee and molasses; it may have had some milk; think an old female pauper gave it some in the morning, but I can't say for sure; at two o'clock in the afternoon when the child went with me to dinner it was crying with hunger; I believed at the time that it had nothing to eat from breakfast until that time; we got for dinner potatoes and boiled meat; the food was strong that the babe could not retain it on the stomach, and it commenced vomiting; it was quite ill during the afternoon; a pauper came to me and told me the child was ill, and I went to Mrs. Johnson and asked her for some milk, telling her that I thought it would lie on the stomach; she told me a child as large as that didn't need any milk; told her that appeared to me the only thing she could eat; a female pauper in the kitchen gave me a cup of skim milk without Mrs. Johnson's orders, the child took a mouthful, and as Mrs. Johnson commenced scolding me, I sat the cup down on the table and left it; thought the milk was a little sour; nothing else was given me for the babe until supper time, when coffee, bread and molasses were given; did not ask for any milk; I was afraid I would be refused; received no further nourishment for the child until next morning; it was under medical treatment at the time; I washed until noon, when I felt very sick; went to my room for the purpose of lying down; was nearly exhausted and was nearly blind; had been sick for some time, and was being attended by the doctor; laid down on the bed when

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872.

IN ONE of the Prussian *Gardemarsch* corps tells the truth, it is not an utterly idle hope that we are some day to be blessed with a visit from "our Fritz." The musician says that, at the last parade before their departure from Berlin, the Prince said: "You are going to the great American republic beyond the Atlantic ocean. I envy you that and would gladly go with you if I could only find leisure for it. However, I hope some time in the future to go there." *Si non e vero è ben trovato*, that is, the words were good words for His Imperial Highness to say, and they were characteristic of the Prince, too, unless all accounts misrepresent him. It is a fashion of the Hohenzollern princes to undergo a sudden change or seeming change of character on becoming kings. "FRITZ" will probably prove an exception.

DEPRECATING the severity of the *Nation's* strictures on Mr. GREELEY, the Springfield *Republican* maintains that President GRANT stands as the distinct representative of nearly everything which the *Nation* has been opposing in political affairs for the last two or three years, and observes: "That paper has, therefore, put itself in the false and singularly weak position of 'going back on itself,'" and thinks that it owes more than this to its aims and reputation. The *Nation* is, of course, abundantly able to take care of itself, but when it comes to a question of consistency, one is naturally tempted to inquire what the *Republican* thinks of Mr. GREELEY's achievements in the way of "going back on himself?" If the *Nation* has put itself in a weak and false position, in what terms is the amazing topsy-turvey of the Liberal candidate to be described? The *Republican* says the *Nation's* advocacy of President GRANT is a blow to itself. Perhaps it will next be good enough to state what relation the candidature of Mr. GREELEY bears to himself, viewed in the light of constant devotion to principle.

WHEN one is thoroughly blinded with rage he is likely to be fully as dangerous to his friends as to his enemies. Thus the Chicago *Times*, in condemning the recent resolution of the United States Senate, granting Senators compensation from the beginning of the term for which they were elected, providing no legal predecessors have received salary for any part of it, charges that "Gen. RANSOM, the new Radical Senator from North Carolina, succeeded in obtaining pay for more than a year's salary, which he never performed in the Senate, half the time having elapsed before his election, and the remainder before he took his seat." The decision of the Senate was based upon the ground that a State had a right to be represented in the Senate at all times, but the point of the joke in the case under reference lies in the fact that Senator RANSOM served in the rebel army from the beginning to the close of the war, was elected to the Senate by a Democratic Legislature, and is a Democrat of the strictest BOURBON persuasion. The *Times* should either modify its hostility to "Radicalism" somewhat, or undergo a course of elementary instruction concerning current political events.

SOME natural dissatisfaction exists among steamboatmen over the failure of the amended steamboat bill, which was carried over to next session in consequence of the opposition of Senator CONKLING during the last hours of the term. The measure was the matured result of repeated conferences between the proper committees of Congress and the most experienced practical engineers and steamboat owners and managers of the country, and the defeat of their efforts at the very moment when they were on the point of success has created some reasonable discontent among the important interests affected. When, however, the secretary of one of the local eastern steamboat associations states that the steamboatmen of the country have generally made up their minds "not to vote with the party to which this man, CONKLING, adheres," he speaks without his host, deceiving both himself and the *Tribune*, which prints his statement. A majority of the Republican members of the Senate were in favor of the passage of the bill as it came from the Conference Committee, and strenuous efforts were made by them to induce Senator CONKLING to abandon his opposition, but in vain. The Republican party is in no wise responsible for the failure of the bill, and, however greatly aggrieved some may be at the course of that Senator in the matter, there is not the slightest likelihood of their being carried away by any petty feeling of revenge. The bill had the support of the Republican members of Congress as a class, and as a class steamboatmen will remember it."

THE project for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, by way of the thirty-fifth parallel, is still being earnestly discussed by the business men and capitalists of St. Louis and San Francisco. A meeting was held in St. Louis, a few days ago, to hear commissioners appointed on behalf of the city of San Francisco, to investigate the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, with a view to joint co-operation in the construction of the road known as the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. It has been estimated that subscriptions amounting to $25,000,000 will be required to complete the road. Of this, California promises to take $15,000,000, and it is expected that St. Louis will guarantee the remaining $10,000,000. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one; and although the speakers conceded the importance and advantages of the two other projects of a similar nature now before the country—the Northern Pacific, and that by way of the thirty-second parallel of latitude—yet they held that neither of these was constructed in the interest of St. Louis, which requires and imperatively demands for its development the construction of a more central railway—one which will be below the snow line and above the zone of heat—and make that city the inland distributing point of the trade from China, India, Japan and the islands of the sea. The project is a gigantic one, and if it shall be consummated by the combined energies of the two great States more directly interested, it will redound greatly to their credit as well as pecuniary advantage.

THE Civil Service Reform, for which the the country is so largely indebted to General GRANT, is soon to be put into practical operation in the New York Custom House and Sub-Treasury. The Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department have been in session for some days in New York, making the preliminary arrangements for a thorough reformation in the manner of appointing officials. The chief officers have been consulted by the Board, a thorough understanding arrived at, and at the earliest practicable moment this promised reform will be put in operation. The rules adopted are substantially those in operation in all the Government offices in Washington, and no appointment or promotion will be hereafter made, except in accordance with the result of a competitive examination. The large number of appointees throughout the country, there being over fourteen thousand in the Treasury Department, will render it impossible for the Board of Examiners to inform themselves personally as to the merits of the applicants, and the examinations will be conducted by sub-boards appointed by the several offices. The fact that the important offices of the government in the city of New York are hereafter to be filled without reference to the political influence of the applicants or their backers, and solely on account of merit, is one of great significance, and marks an era in our political history. This reform has been found one of the most difficult to accomplish—so difficult that many able politicians thought it useless to attempt it under Gen. GRANT's instructions, and in pursuance of his settled purpose, it is steadily progressing. It shall prove successful in New York, or which there can hardly be a doubt, it will be applied in every city in the Union. Those who have striven for this great reform may fair test, will acknowledge that a sufficient reason for voting for the re-election of President GRANT.

MINISTER CRAMER, diplomatic representative of the United States at the Court of Denmark, may not be a specially important personage, but every one, high or low, distinguished or obscure, is entitled to be treated with common fairness and justice, and no man has a right to assail the conduct and character of another unless he is sure of his grounds, or, at least, has a good deal better basis for his strictures than mere vague rumor and report. It will be recollected that among the accusations brought against President GRANT by Senator SUMNER in his late speech, was one charging him with retaining Mr. CRAMER in the public service, notwithstanding that he had been "guilty of indiscretions inconsistent with his trust." This officer was appointed to his present position by President JOHNSON, but he is a relative of President GRANT by marriage, whence, of course, the censorious imputation of the Massachusetts Senator. The opposition press has also, for some time past, indulged in constant attacks upon Mr. CRAMER's moral and official character, charging him with frequenting low places of amusement, and with conducting himself generally in a manner unbecoming an officer of the Republic. Now, although it is said that falsehood will travel a league while truth is putting on its boots, yet slow paced and sure-footed honesty is pretty sure to get the best of it in the long run. Accordingly, the press of Copenhagen, where the "indiscretions" alleged by Senator SUMNER were said to have been committed, unanimously pronounce the statements which have been made concerning Mr. CRAMER to be absolutely false from beginning to end, while the vindication is made yet more complete by the voluntary testimony of a number of prominent Danish citizens, and representatives of foreign powers residing at Copenhagen, certifying to the efficient and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the high esteem in which he is held alike in Court circles, by his diplomatic colleagues and in society generally. We refer to the matter simply for the sake of remarking that it is to be hoped those journals which have been so swift to give credence and currency to the calumnies concerning him, will have the fairness to give equal publicity to their refutation. We shall see.

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

The subject of "French spoliations," lately brought before Congress in the report of Mr. MYERS, is so ancient an affair that many intelligent readers, if they happen to be young, are quite in the dark as to the meaning of the phrase. A reader of this class recently demanded, with some irritation of manner, "*when* were we spoiled by the French? and if they spoiled us, why were they not made to pay the bill?" It would also seem that some of our French citizens have been in a state of mystification on the subject, and have been led to suspect some connection between these alleged "spoliations" and the decay of American sympathy for France. In reality, the words "French spoliations" refer to certain claims with which the Frenchmen of to-day have no concern, the claimants being American citizens and the party expected to answer the demand being the Government of the United States. The bill has been now waiting for liquidation nearly three quarters of a century, and with the accumulated interest, amounts to several millions of dollars.

KING LOUIS XVI's agreement to aid our fathers in the Revolution with a little army, with a subsidy of six millions of francs, and with the guaranty of a loan of ten millions more in Holland, was an act of less romantic generosity than it is sometimes supposed to have been. In return for the guaranty of American independence, the United States guaranteed to France forever her North American possessions, and entered into an alliance against Great Britain, offensive and defensive, which France deemed violated many years afterward, when America, under the guidance of WASHINGTON, refused to assist her in the wars which grew out of her great revolution. The ratification of the JAY treaty and WASHINGTON's famous proclamation of neutrality raised French indignation to such a pitch that French ships of war began to prey upon American commerce, and committed those "spoliations" which are still unsettled. By the convention of the year 1800 a partial arrangement was made which prevented war between the two nations, and then, in 1801, NAPOLEON, First Consul, on the one side, and the United States on the other, arrived at a complete understanding, France desisting from all demands founded upon alleged disregard or violation of treaties, and this country renouncing all claims founded on acts of spoliation committed by France. But this arrest of the controversy between France and the United States did not abolish or get rid of the claims for indemnification which had been urged for many years by American citizens. They had been made against France; in future the claimants must look to their own Government for satisfaction, it having assumed the obligation of paying them. Patiently or impatiently the sufferers through successive generations have been looking in that quarter ever since 1801 for their money without ever receiving a cent. Forty-one Congressional committees have at different times considered the claims and regularly recommended their settlement. Five different times an act has been passed by the Senate for the payment of the debt. Twice Congress has voted five millions of dollars for the purpose, its act in each case having been vetoed by the President, one by POLK and one by PIERCE. As already remarked, the subject again occupied the attention of Congress two or three weeks ago, and the second Wednesday of next December has been fixed upon for its future consideration. As there is no doubt about the justice of the claim, we may hope that the long suit will then terminate in the success of the claimants. The case affords poor encouragement for those who wish our own Government to assume the Alabama claims.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDAR .

The northwest boundary question has again been brought prominently into view, by the appointment of joint commissioners to run the boundary line through the forests, lakes and rivers from an initial point to the Rocky Mountains. This question has given more or less trouble to both countries for many years, and its early settlement would remove a cause of angry discussion, and one which might readily lead to a rupture between the United States and England. In March last Congress passed an act giving the necessary authority, and appropriating money for the purpose. The work is entrusted to the Engineer Bureau of the Army, and officers are now in Washington receiving their instructions. The English party are expected in a few days. In 1870, it may be remembered, complaint was made by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, through the British Minister, that a corps of United States engineers under Captain Heap, in selecting a site for a military station at Pembina, had made astronomical observations which threw the Hudson Bay Company's fort into American territory. This was the result of instructions to Captain Heap to determine the true position of the forty-ninth parallel, along the line of the Red river, or Winnipeg country. This line is four thousand six hundred feet north of that heretofore recognized, and, as it was the work of the United States only, the Dominion authorities, while not denying or admitting its correctness, were unwilling to abide by it. Should this line be recognized, it would place the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's stock of merchandise, and all future importations, subject to the payment of duty to the United States. An understanding was had between the administration and the Governor General of Canada, whereby the United States was not to object to the occupation by British subjects of the disputed territory near Pembina, and the Treasury Department notified the collector not to disturb the existing condition of things on the border until further instructions. The British government then invited the State Department to take steps so that so much of the land boundary to the west of the Lake of the Woods, as has not already been fixed, might be determined and marked, beginning with the Red River country—a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles. This is the work now to be done, and the officers of the two countries will enter upon it immediately. There is no reason to apprehend serious difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory result. The decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan question, which he has announced himself ready to deliver, may finally settle all matters relating to the boundary between the United States and the British provinces from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

IN LUDICROUS unconsciousness of the moral which it conveys, the Missouri *Republican* makes proud and prominent editorial mention of the complaint of a subscriber of that journal, residing in the interior of the State, that his paper is nearly worn out when it reaches him. "A lot of impecunious loungers around the postoffice regard it as common property, and devour the contents as soon as the mail arrives. The people of that section are all for GREELEY," the correspondent, with delightful *naïveté*, adds; and this the *Republican* evidently considers something worth boasting of. Our contemporary is too zealous to be wise. In parading the enthusiasm of the people, care should be taken to keep out of sight the fact that GREELEYISM thrives best in localities where but one new-paper is taken at a post-office, and where the inhabitants consist principally of "impecunious loungers," since in exactly the degree in which the rag-tag and bob-tail rally to the candidate's support, the industrious, intelligent and reading masses of the country will be apt to turn their backs upon him. The *Republican* should be be more discreet, or it will damage the very cause whose success it has most at heart.

FREQUENTING indecent theaters was not the only folly committed by the Prince of Wales when lately in Paris. Two paintings admitted to the Exhibition of this year were ordered by M. THIERS to be withdrawn on account of their being grossly offensive to the Germans. As though already sold, the paintings are still to be seen at GOUPIL's, the Prince took pains, it seems, to display his admiration for them, and as he could not procure the pictures themselves, he ordered a photograph of each of them. To us republicans this would seem a demonstration of no mighty importance to any body. In Europe the subject is not thus viewed. The fact was at once telegraphed to the London *Daily News*, and became the subject of comment in the English press, and, of course, in English society. Not only so, but a distinguished German republican takes the circumstance as the subject of a letter to a German American newspaper of which he is the regular correspondent, and dilates at length on the Prince's anti-German spirit. It seems that while WALES was lying at the point of death, some of his attendants were chiefly concerned that his premature decease would interfere with, in fact explode, those schemes of vengeance upon the Fatherland which His Royal Highness was known to entertain; a statement which reminds one of Fee-Faw-Fum. However, it is, no doubt, mere fact that the Prince has for several years been looked upon as the head of an anti-German party in England. His marriage with the pretty princess of Denmark, sometimes called the Danish Rose, was the result of a scheme of Lord PALMERSTON, who wished to enlist the interest of England for the Danes against the Prussians. Ever since the Prince has shown himself faithful to the party who in continental politics sympathize with France and hate the Germans. As his mother, the Queen, has always been the chief of the opposite party, the Prince has also been true to the traditions of the heirs apparent of his Royal House, which require the Prince of Wales to be in opposition to the reigning sovereign.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said by physicians that asparagus is very beneficial in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

And now a schism has made its appearance in the Greek Church. The Bulgarian Exarch, when recently officiating before a numerous congregation, studiously omitted the name of the Greek Patriarch from the Liturgy; and the Archimandrate afterwards read the firman proclaiming the independence of the Bulgarian Church. The Ecumenical Patriarch has issued a pastoral letter excommunicating the Bulgarian Patriarch, anathematizing two Bulgarian bishops, and inflicting upon another eternal pains.

The system of "packing" telegraphic messages by means of a pre-arranged cipher code is exciting attention abroad. The government telegraphic department in England has given notice that it can and will prohibit the system of packing messages, and intimates that unless the company voluntarily retires from business, rates will be so arranged as to destroy that business.

An Austrian *savant* is said to have discovered by means of a microscope, in a stone taken from the pyramid of Dashour, many interesting particulars connected with the life of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of the mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming what the Bible and Herodotus have handed down to us as to the Egyptian method of brickmaking.

A high medical authority affirms that eight men to three women are afflicted with enlargement of the heart, and the reason is, that the men have more work and more anxiety to undergo. It has been supposed heretofore that women have nearly a monopoly of the heart difficulty.

A few days ago the waters of Lake Ontario rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every twenty minutes. There was no storm or other apparent cause for the commotion.

It is a remarkable fact that, though ninety out of every hundred of the children in the Industrial Schools of New York are the offspring of drunkards, not one of the thousands who have gone forth from them has been known to have fallen into intemperate habits. Under the elevating influences of the school, they imperceptibly grow out of the habits of their mothers and fathers, and never acquire the appetite.

Three inventions are badly needed: one to set type, one to pick cotton, and one, it is said, to hull rice for family use. The first is nearly given up as impossible; the second has been the subject of some very ingenious combinations, none of which have fully succeeded, and the third yet awaits its fortunate discoverer. These three roads to wealth are open to any one in need of money.

Cincinnati plumes herself on the possession of a troupe of Mexican vaqueros, who are giving exhibitions of their skill in horsemanship and with the lasso. The local reporters are in raptures over their performances.

Liberalism is said to be rapidly gaining headway among the unterrified of New York city. The small-pox always spreads fastest in unclean localities.

On the first of next month, according to the new postal code, we are to have three hundred new money order post offices in the United States, and arrangements are now in process for putting them in operation. This will complete the number of three thousand money order offices in the country.

The Connecticut insurance companies are urging before the Finance Committee of the Legislature a new scheme for taxation, which proposes to exempt the reserve fund, and lay the burden of taxation upon whatever surplus assets the companies may have. The result of this plan would be to diminish the taxes of the companies, and considerably decrease the revenue they now furnish the State.

The manufacture of campaign medals, hundreds thousands of which are sold at every Presidential election, has already commenced at Waterbury, Connecticut.

It should be generally known that water standing over night in the lead or copper pipes in houses accumulates enough poison to become dangerous for drinking or cooking purposes. Cases of poisoning have been traced also to water that had remained for a considerable time in an ordinary ice-pitcher—a most alarming discovery when one considers how general the use of metallic ice-pitchers has become.

Multitudes of swallows were observed the other day perching upon the wires of some of the telegraph lines near Boston. It is supposed that the wires vibrated from that city with the strain of "When the swallows homeward fly," and so entranced the birds.

Lafayette College, at Easton, in this State, has added a practical course of mining and engineering studies to its curriculum, which, in view of its location in the midst of the mining regions, is a wise step on the part of its trustees.

Alabama hires out its convicts to work on the railroads. Each has an iron spike about eighteen inches long around his ankle, held by a chain which reaches up to the waist. This contrivance keeps them from running. They trip and fall whenever making the experiment. The contractors feed, clothe and guard the convicts and pay the State forty cents a day for each man's labor. For every six months they faithfully work on the road a month is taken from their term of imprisonment.

The celebrated maxim of President Lincoln, "Not to swap horses while fording the stream," was, it seems, expressed centuries ago by Cyrus, King of Persia, in directing his troops to take up their several stations, when he said, "When the contest is about to begin there is no longer time for any chariot to unyoke the horses for a change."

A movement has been commenced in Glasgow which has for its object the establishment of an engineering and boiler making business on the co-operative principle on a large scale.

Fully resolved to have a cold-water Governor, the prohibitionists of Michigan have nominated Henry Fish for that office. The campaign is said to be going on swimmingly.

According to a St. John's letter there is an iceberg two thousand miles long and from fifty to two hundred miles broad on its way down to us from Baffin's Bay. The writer states that since the early part of last January enormous fields of ice have been passing the shores of Newfoundland in almost a continuous stream. The thickness of this field of ice is from twenty to thirty feet. The distance between Baffin's Bay, where the ice fields are formed, and the waters of the Gulf Stream, where the masses are dissolved, is from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles. Some old navigators are of opinion that the route to Europe will be unusually dangerous this summer on account of the southward movement of these immense fields.

An interesting discussion was had at the recent meeting of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association, at Boston, on the subject of locomotive boilers and boiler materials. These points were affirmed: That rivet holes should be drilled, and not punched, as drilled plates stood thirty per cent. greater pressure than punched plates. Back flue sheets of locomotives should be composed of half inch iron, or seven-sixteenths steel, and front flue sheets seven-sixteenths iron or three eighths steel. The wagon-top boiler was decided preferable to the straight, as it gave more room for cleaning out the impurities deposited; but the straight boiler was regarded by many as cheaper and stronger.

THE Bureau of Agriculture has commenced to publish returns of the crop prospects, which are becoming to come in. The general summary of the cotton crop is good, the average being a full one. The increase in acreage is largest in the Southwestern States where immigration has developed the resources of the country and extended the area of cultivation. Texas has most largely shared in the benefits of the increased producing element, and reports a good condition of the yield. The whole cotton-producing region, however, is represented as in excellent condition.

PERSONAL.

Tiger Tail, son of old Tiger Tail, the Seminole chief, is peddling pumpkins at Key West, Florida. His father was considered some pumpkins.

The theatrical profession is well represented at the sea shore this summer. Edwin Booth, Lester Wallack, C. W. Tayleure, Chanfrau, J. H. McVicker, James W. Wallack, Edwin Adams, Mrs. Hoey, W. R. Floyd, Theodore Moss, J. W. Albaugh and Maggie Mitchell all have cottages at Long Branch.

The children of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague are her treasures. Her mother places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $40,000 for Kate herself.

General Longstreet, of New Orleans, is said own stock to the amount of $175,000 in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Daniel Dougherty, whose lectures have given so much pleasure to our citizens, sails for Europe next Monday.

There died in Massachusetts lately an eccentric genius named Sol. Hewer Sanborn, who by will bequeathed his mortal remains to Dr. Holmes and Prof. Agassiz, to be prepared and placed in any museum of anatomy chosen by them. Of his skin, two drum heads were to be made, and given as little souvenirs to two friends of his youth, and in return, they were to have beaten upon the drums, at the base of Bunker Hill monument, Yankee Doodle, at sunrise every 17th of June.

Quite recently an enthusiastic Georgian changed the name of his hotel in Dalton from the Georgia House to the Greeley House. A week afterward it was struck by lightning. The owner is considering the propriety of suing Mr. Greeley for consequential damages.

An Englishman of leisure made an index of several daily papers, English and American, for the period of our late war; and this index he now proposes to publish under the title of a "Record of Journalistic Contradictions; or, Prophets Come to Grief." A supplementary volume devoted to predictions concerning the Presidential election, would not be amiss.

An important discovery of coal has recently been made near Missouri Valley, Iowa, three veins having been struck ranging from thirty to forty-two inches in depth, eighty feet below the surface, and the indications are that they will yield abundantly. Strong indications of coal have also been found near Council Bluffs of late.

A sharp young American woman, a Mrs. Fanny Jordan, seems to have been playing a pretty and profitable game with the King of Bavaria. His Majesty rarely appears in the capital, but leads an isolated life at his villa of Hohenschwangan, where his chief enjoyment is that of music. The lively adventuress went to the place with the sweet and pretty name, and took lodgings at a hotel, determined upon the conquest of the King. Walking out with her *femme de chambre*, when she saw royalty approaching she fell to drawing the beautiful landscape with all her might. The King, who is proud of the scenery, approached the fair artist and opened an affable conversation. Then he invited the engaging Fanny to visit his country seat, and gave her a white mare, a diamond bracelet, his portrait framed in solid gold set with emeralds, and other gifts of great value. Then he lent her money in quite large sums; and then his uncle Leopold, hearing of the matter, employed two Munich detectives to hunt up the antecedents of the enchantress. Learning his determination, she fled, leaving behind her a large trunk containing upwards of a hundred letters from different lovers, but taking with her some $40,000 in money and valuables, the net proceeds of her Hohenschwangan speculation.

The old Catholics of Bavaria have sustained a heavy loss in the death of Count Hegnenberg-Dux, Prime Minister of King Louis I., who died at Munich lately. It was owing to his influence that the Ultramontanists were prevented from persecuting the opponents of the Infallibility dogma, and he contributed much to the unification of Germany. The appointment of a successor to the Count will be a subject of much anxiety at present throughout Germany, as the attitude of both political and religious parties in Bavaria is extremely critical.

Miss Virginia Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's eldest daughter, a young lady of eighteen, is said to possess as glorious a voice as her mother's ever was.

The statement which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Hon. Charles Francis Adams, nominated by the Anti-Secret-Society Convention at Oberlin, was a Mason, is declared by his son to be without the least foundation. He says that his father never had any connection with Free Masonry.

What the Weak Need.

Why do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

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MEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS,

At 50c. 60c, 75c, $1 00 and upwards, Long and Half Sleeves.

Gossamer Shirts and Drawers.
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FINE WHITE SHIRTS.

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British Cotton Half Hose, at bargain prices.
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

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In any style or material, and at all prices.
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We have the largest stock and the most Stylish Suits in the city. A very large line of

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In Linen, Lawn, Seersucker and Piqué, Plain, Trimmed, Braided.

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CRETONNES,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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No. 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Trait, Organzines, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

NO. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

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Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

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(The Most Accurate Time-keepers Made.)

A FULL STOCK OF ALL GRADES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,
Open Face Railroad Cases,
Ladies' Gold Watches,
All makes of Stem and Key Winders,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

E. P. ROBERTS,

NO. 22 FIFTH AVENUE.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,

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AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS, AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

W. O'KEEFFE,

OFFICE,

CENTRAL HOTEL,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFELD, H. P. MCINTOSH,
E. M. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1872.

In nearly all respects the market partakes of the character of the weather; dull and uninteresting. The demand for money comes from those affected with a chronic shortness, and very little good paper is offering outside of the banks. Some portions of the country districts are still borrowers; especially is the demand felt from the lumber country, which seems never to have recovered the ground lost during the long dry spell of last season.

We hear of somemovement in Allegheny Valley 7-30s, which are quoted at 98¾ to 99⅜. On examination of the official record of the transactions at the board, we find these rates are "washed" up by small sales. Plump a round lot on the board, and the best bids are from 1½ to 2 per cent. under the market. We hear the prediction from parties prominent in the interest of the road that the bonds will sell at par before the coupon comes off; but against this we put the fact that 97 1-8 is the best bid to-day.

—Connellsville 7s have also run up to 98½, on sales at the Baltimore Board.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Verona 8 per cent. school bonds. They are issued under authority of an act of Assembly, approved May 10, 1871, bear date June 15, 1872, and are payable June 15, 1882. As there is but a limited amount of this issue, they are desirable as an investment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	111	111¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

No.	Gold		Weight.	Price.
				112¾
				114
				114
				114¾
				111
				117¾
				117¾
				111¾
				112¾
				113¾
				114¾

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	52½
Phila. and Erie	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝
Catawissa	31½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	39¾
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	61¼
United Cos of N. J.	125½
Susquehanna Navigation	15½
Reading	93¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 19.—The market for foreign is very quiet, and we have no change to report. Holders are confident that prices are about as low as they will be for some time to come, but they are still above the views of manufacturers, who continue to buy only as their actual wants compel them. South American sheep skins are in fair demand, and fine pelts are in light stock. The sales are 30,000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 30 cents; 30,000 lbs Cape at 40@41c; 15,000 lbs unwashed Cross, pulled, at 29,000 lbs French, in bond, to go to Canada, 35c, gold; 4,000 lbs English, 37½ to 38c, gold; 60,000 lbs Montevideo, 15,000 lbs Cape and 25,000 lbs Australian, on terms not made public. Domestic fleece comes forward slowly, the extreme prices asked by the farmers keeping back supplies. We understand that in some portions of this State, all the fleeces that could be had were bought up some time ago at 70c, and in many cases still higher prices have been asked. Stocks here continue very light. The sales are 16,000 lbs Lake at 55@56c; 10,000 lbs super pulled, 52@56c; 16,000 lbs extra do do, 56@58c; 25,000 lbs No 2 do, hurry, 52c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 19.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virgina, fat sheep, fine unwashed, 48@50c; do medium unwashed 56@57½c; do combing unwashed delaine, do fine washed, 70@73c; do medium washed fleece; X and XX fine, 67@68c; medium and coarse 52@ 55c; unwashed coarse and medium, 55@57½c; unwashed fine delaine; washed combing and delaine medium and coarse, 65@67c; do do very coarse 60c; unwashed combing and delaine medium, 55@57½c; do do coarse 63@65c; do do fine and inferior 46@50c; choice tub-washed Canada; good do 70@73c.—*North American.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 @ 99; No. 2 @ 85c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 43½c. Rye dull; No. 1 nominal. Barley quiet and dull.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was a little slow, with a full supply of stock on sale, but mostly of the lower grades. Good cattle were not so plenty as usual and the tone of the market was inclined down, but their scarcity prevented a great change from quotations of the week before. The market opened up on Thursday with a good deal of common stock offering and not much prime. Trade ruled moderately active on the best and slow on common, at prices ⅓c lower, the market closing with several lots unsold. On Friday most of the buyers left for the east and all the good stock was sold or shipped out, while there was some of the inferior grades still in the yards which were sent to the country. This week the receipts up till and including Monday were fair and consisted of stock of a pretty good quality. The number of buyers that had arrived up till this time were few, and not disposed to be in a hurry purchasing, as is sometimes the case when they have good markets East. On Tuesday the receipts were fair in the forenoon, but during the afternoon they became heavy, and although an additional number of buyers arrived, the transactions were very light, buyers holding off, and bearing down the market which closed in the evening weak. Today the receipts have been free, and of fair quality. The market opened weak, and buyers are determined to buy lower, as they are afraid of a general decline, and seem very cautious about operating. None of them have purchased heavily, as yet, and all the time it looks as if trade would rule slow and dull the balance of the week. Prices are from 25@37c per hundred lbs lower than last week, and unless a letter feeling takes place, they will go lower still before the week is over. The following are the current rates on the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs cattle, $6 90; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; good, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 60; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 25; bulls, $4 00@4 50; cows, $3 00 to $4 25; stock steers, $5 to $6 50.

Hogs.

The hog trade since our last report has not changed greatly, and is so dull and lifeless that it is almost impossible to find anything to report. The quality of the stock on sale this week up till this evening has been good. The market on Monday was slow, with prices low, Yorkers selling from $4 to $4 15 and hogs about 30c, the market closing firm at about these figures. The run on Tuesday was moderate, and a little better feeling ruled, York buyers raising the market some 10c per 100 lbs, and prime going at $4 40. The market ruled moderately active at the advance, and in the evening closed firm. To-day it opened with a supply of hogs on sale about equal to the demand. Trade has not ruled active, as buyers took a good supply yesterday, but the advance was maintained, and the market closed to-night at the following figures: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 35 @ $4 37½; good Yorkers $4 15 to $4 25; common Yorkers $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the market was slow and inclined downwards. On Tuesday and Friday trade ruled dull, with prices 50c off on prime stock and about 75c on medium and common grades, the market closing weak and dull at the decline. This week the run has been heavy and the market even worse than that of last week. On Tuesday, although there were a number of buyers in the pens, only 60 head of common sheep changed hands up till noon. To-day the feeling is bad, and some dealers say each stock foe lower than last week, and $1 a hundred lower than two weeks ago. Buyers are still holding off, and want to purchase stock very low, and as there is a heavy supply on sale, which will have to be sold, there is no doubt but that trade will rule very bad the balance of the week. Following are the rates current: Extra, 90 @ 5c above $5 50; prime 50 to 85c h sheep, $4 75 to $5 10; fair to prime 75 to 85 h $4 25 to $4 50; common $4 00; scalawags $1 50 to $2 50 h head.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	19,650	$6 00	16	21,810	$7 00
1	1,440	4 00	16	17,350	6 25
1	1,170	5 75	17	17,370	6 75
2	2,080	3 00	4	4,300	6 75
32	41,430	6 12	59	59,780	5 75
24	31,410	6 12	59	58,620	6 00
24	41,310	6 00	35	33,650	6 00
1	1,710	4 50	15	17,550	6 00
19	15,620	4 50	18	17,560	5 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

20	21,300	6 20	19	11,140
42	39,300	5 80	36	38,400
23	24,000	6 25	60	62,620
40	53,840	6 40	18	20,000
20	20,000	6 00	14	14,000
12	13,000	6 15	48	52,000
30	34,000	6 00	51	52,000

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

33	41,400	6 50	8	7,020
10	20,500	6 50	18	20,250
35	42,180	6 40	20	19,500
13	12,310	6 50	18	20,440
1	1,040	4 00	19	19,950
1	1,040	4 00	19	19,950
1	970 head.	25 00	1	4,400
1	1,360	6 75	1	910
18	18,630	6 38	18	20,300
34	40,200	6 62	17	20,420
17	20,400	6 62	17	19,870
17	17,860	6 25	33	36,960
17	19,070	6 50	17	19,800
17	20,020	6 50		

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

11	10,980	5 25	6	7,560
16	20,000	6 40	19	19,200
17	19,340	6 40	2	2,460
36	39,310	6 00	34	44,430
18	20,000	6 25	20	20,000
17	17,200	6 50	36	38,160
20	20,350	6 75	18	17,280
18	21,020	6 75	3	2,730
18	20,000	6 62	18	19,000
1	1,030	4 00	2	2,440
17	19,180	6 50	16	19,500
17	81,470	25 off	6	6,460
17	86,230	6 75	40	39,520

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

32	21,080	5 50	4	3,760
7	6,750	6 50	9	10,050
15	9,660	4 50	9	10,050
3	1,250	4 00	2	1,930
1	9,250	6 25	2	2,060
1	1,000	4 00	2	2,000
4	4,460	5 75	56	59 head
1	1,000	per head	17	20,800
17	18,800	5 60	18	20,360
17	19,120	6 75	1	1,830
12	12,670	5 50	10	9,780
18	20,650	6 40	18	42,140
17	19,000	6 40	16	21,500
17	18,340	6 00	14	18,920
1	1,040	4 00	84	105,280
16	16,490	5 75	84	76,300
17	20,020	6 50	61	76,300

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	20,130	4 25	16	3,500	4 15
19	11,340	4 30	19	22,040	4 15
19	19,300	4 25	102	41,000	4 10

SMITH, WATSON & CO

63	17,300	4 25	56	13,340
63	19,250	4 25	56	14,150
63	19,450	4 15	23	7,000
63	19,750	4 30	94	22,910
63	8,100	4 30	24	6,120
63	8,000	4 30	24	6,120
63	19,700	4 30	83	21,070
63	15,410	4 10	34	8,000
63	40,050	4 10	56	12,790
63	8,110	4 30	128	23,740
63	11,250	4 30	128	23,740

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

79	20,750	4 40	92	2,040
79	21,450	4 40	92	22,260
79	11,960	4 10	74	12,220
79	11,960	4 10	74	17,260
79	17,870	4 00	6	1,410
79	8,940	4 12	74	21,370
79	8,940	4 12	51	10,780
79	10,580	4 12	74	19,240
79	7,250	4 10	87	19,240
79	21,450	4 10	87	22,620
129	13,510	4 12	60	11,550
79	10,020	4 12	62	12,260
79	1,260	3 30	124	23,840
79	12,650	4 30	74	11,560
111	24,050	4 20	176	33,430
79	4,030	4 30	176	33,430

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

57	10,410	4 10	84	19,470
176	36,040	4 15	19	3,230
176	39,950	4 15	84	19,620
176	39,730	4 15	176	40,600
176	13,960	4 25	110	25,850
176	8,770	4 30	84	19,740
176	14,810	4 35	38	8,240
176	15,770	4 40	176	41,800
110	21,020	4 15	176	24,240
79	12,250	4 12	176	24,240
79	4,950	4 12	27	6,030
79	10,150	4 12	176	24,240
84	19,470	4 30	176	41,800

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

40	10,430	4 40	87	17,130
79	20,020	4 40	87	16,970
200	45,500	4 15	204	44,660
14	3,180	4 25	168	40,250
79	20,400	4 15	168	22,040
79	20,480	4 15	87	14,640
79	20,480	4 15	87	20,280
154	23,800	4 15	351	90,090
79	21,000	4 30	87	17,170
79	21,000	4 30	7	1,720

JOHN F. KEYSTNALKER BOUGHT

166	32,750	4 50	94	17,130
68	12,240	4 55	10	2,360
166	44,080	4 70	166	39,800
166	30,360	4 45	81	20,920
166	32,830	4 50	81	21,260
101	24,457	4 40	50	12,960
166	31,310	4 60	56	4,960
210	60,410	4 70	56	11,260
84	20,020	4 70	84	11,560
29	7,720	4 30	177	44,780
172	44,990	4 50	177	44,780
98	24,970	4 50	53	14,760

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
115	lambs, ½ head	$2 20	103	8,700	$3 75
103	16,650	4 10	97	10,550	4 50
97	8,760	4 50	97	11,700	6 50
97	11,650	4 50	97	11,700	6 50
216	19,010	5 00	47	2,700	6 87
216	19,010	5 00	47	2,700	6 87
32	on foot	2 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

312	8,400	5 20	75	6,400
304	12,300	5 40	312	25,800
304	12,800	4 80	120	8,300
304	16,120	4 75	304	15,840

HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

312	9,400	6 25	70	7,000
312	9,350	6 75	304	17,360
127	10,200	4 50	36	19,360
304	20,350	6 75	3	1,250
18	21,020	6 75	3	2,720
18	20,000	6 62	18	19,000
1	1,040	4 00	2	2,440
17	19,180	6 50	16	19,500
17	81,470	25 off	6	6,460
17	86,230	6 75	40	39,520

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

312	9,400	6 25	70	7,000
312	9,350	6 75	304	17,360
127	10,200	4 50	36	19,360
304	20,350	6 75	3	1,250
18	21,020	6 75	3	2,720
18	20,000	6 62	18	19,000
1	1,040	4 00	2	2,440
17	19,180	6 50	16	19,500
17	81,470	25 off	6	6,460
17	86,230	6 75	40	39,520

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

210	17,850	5 60	15	plump
210	17,850	5 50	5	plump
210	18,200	6 00	196	17,360
210	18,200	6 00	196	17,360
97	2,230	2 25	97	lambs ½ head
60	lambs ½ head	3 75	196	14,970
97	11,740	6 00	97	11,700
97	12,050	4 25	90	7,730
97	11,650	4 50	97	11,700
114	9,270	5 25		

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

203	19,600	5 25	18,200	5 15
81	8,630	5 00	90	8,250
203	obs foot.	2 25	203	12,410
165	12,950	5 12	154	19,630
203	18,200	5 00		

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 19.—The market for Scotch pig is without animation, notwithstanding advices from Glasgow quoting an advance there to 128s for Coltness, and 117s 6d for Glengarnock. The stock here is being gradually reduced, and holders, with an easy money market, look with more confidence for higher prices. We quote Glengarnock $47, 60 when time is given $50 is asked; a forced sale of 200 tons was made at $46 50; we quote the range for all brands usually selling at Philadelphia sale of 200 tons Eglinton was made at $46, cash. American is quiet but firm at $50 for No 1 North River, and $42@45 for No 1 Lehigh, with sales of 100 tons on private terms; No 2 may be quoted $40@41, and Gray Forge is held with very little offering. Rails continue in fair inquiry at $72@74 for new English, and $48@50 for old, both gold, with sales of 1,000 tons of the former on private terms not made public. American rails are quiet at $85a 90, though some mills ahead@ $92@ as at $100. Scrap is quiet and nominal at $50, from yard and $50 from dock. Refined bar from store continues firm but not active at previous quotations. The English market seems to have broken loose from all moorings, and the trade is in a chaotic state. The new scale of wages of workmen will go into effect on the 1st prox., which will send up prices 10s @ ton, making the quotations £13 15s@14 5s for refined bar.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 19.—Pig iron is firmer. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $22; No. 2 at $20; Grey Forge at $18; Scotch pig at $18, and mottled at $42@43 ₰ ton. Old rails sold for shipment at $71 ₰ ton, and nails at $5 65 ₰ keg.—*North American.*

CLEVELAND.

June 19.—We have no change to note in prices. Business is quiet and sales are made in small lots to enable the mills to fill existing contracts. July ist being inventory day with the mills of this section, it is not probable that any material change will take place before that date. We quote pig iron $30 to $31 (soft foundry $33; Massillon $33; Lake Superior charcoal, No. 1 $56; do No. 2 $55; do Nos. 3, 4 and 5, $52; Anthracite foundry No 1 $26; Lake Superior (bituminous coal) No 1 $56; do No 2 $55; Salisbury, (for car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $25; Hanging Rock $25; forge $24; Missouri charcoal $57.

Old Metal—Cast scrap mixed per ton, $25 00. No 1 wrought scrap, boilers and flues, $42 00. Cast scrap quiet; yellow $26@28; mixed $24@26. Cast steel scrap heller $30. Other kinds quiet and steady at quotations.

Bar and Nails—This month and next constitute a comparatively dull season. The market is quiet and weak at quotations.—*Commercial Review.*

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 20.—Wheat dull and 5c to 1c lower; extra $1 11; No 1 $1 06. Corn dull and lower at 48@ No 1 58c; yellow 52c. Oats dull and lower at 34@, mixed, 30c, white State.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists;

Acetic	lb	17	20	Magnesia	lb	75	1 40
Acids	lb	1 25	1 50	Carb	lb	55	65
Sulphuric	lb		38	Morphia	lb	5 00	5 30
Tartaric	lb	70	75	Nitric No 1	lb		1 25
Alcohol, gall		1 88	2 25	Oil,			
Alum	lb		6	Bergamot	lb	6 30	6 60
Ammonia				Castor	lb	23	25
Anise			30	Cinnamon	lb		1 50
Asafoetida	lb	24	25	Cloves	lb	2 40	2 50
Arsenic	lb	03	04	Cod			
Balsam		75	80	Cod liver	gal	3 00	3 50
Copaiba				Lemon	lb	6 00	6 50
Soda	lb	5½	7½	Linseed	gall	95	1 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05	1 10	Neats f	gall	1 25	1 30
Bay Rum	gall	3 50	4 00	Olive	gall	4 00	4 50
Bark,				—quarts	doz	6 00	6 50
Cassia	lb		44	—pints	doz	3 50	4 00
Cinch red	lb	1 38	1 48	Origan	lb	80	1 75
" Pale	lb	1 40	1 48	Peppert	lb	4 00	4 50
" Com	lb	45	55	Rosemary	lb	1 50	2 00
Blood Leaf				Sassafras	lb	1 00	1 25
American	lb	5	6	Sperm	gall	2 40	2 50
East Ind	lb	11	12	Tanners	gall	70	80
German	lb	7	8	Whale	gall	1 02	1 10
Blue Mass	lb		60	Whale w	gall	90	95
Blue Vitr	lb	14	15	Opium	lb	6 75	6 90
Borax ref	lb	16	18	Pt Pads	bxl	4 00	4 75
Brims rail	lb	4½	5	Potass,			
Flor Sul	lb	4½	5	Bichrom	lb	38	50
Calomel	lb	1 32		Chlorate	lb	38	50
Camphor	lb	80		Iodide	lb	5 25	5 50
Camp ref	lb	80	85	Nitrate	lb	45	5½
Cantharides	lb	2	2 50	Prussiate	lb		45
Cham. Ger	lb		47	Rosin	lb	7 00	9 00
Roman	lb	47	50	Soda,			
Chloroform	lb	1 60	2	Gentian	lb		14
Cloves	lb		18	Ginger A	lb		21
Cochineal	lb	84	90	" Jamca	lb		30
Copperas	lb	5 50	6	Ginger ground	lb		25
Copp'as	lb	2½	3	Jalap pow	lb		85
Cream Tar	lb	38	40	Manganese	lb	15	20
Cubebs	lb		28	Rhub K I	lb	1 50	2
Dodder	lb	25	30	Rhubarb	lb	50	60
Emery Fin	lb	10	12	Senega	lb		1 40
Ep Nit spt	lb	28	45	Senna Alex	lb		50
Sulph	lb	8	14	" Germ	lb		35
Ext Log	lb	12	12½	Sal Ammo	lb	15½	17
Fla Cala	lb	45	50	Epsom	lb	3½	4
Hallis	lb		25	Soda	lb	4	4½
Gallic	lb		1 00	Cassia			
Gelatine	lb	3	4	Canary	lb	8	9
Glue	lb	20	25	Caraway	lb		20
Arabic ste	lb	20	40	Cardamon	lb		1 25
Arabic pwd	lb	40	50	Coriander	lb	18	20
Shellac	lb	55	60	Senna Al	lb		25
Myrrh	lb		45	Soda,			
Shellac	lb	50	60	Bi Carb	lb	7	8
Trag ste	lb	50	54	Soap Cast	lb	15	18
Tra Flake	lb	60	1 30	Cast wh	lb	15	18
Hoffm's A	lb	1 25	1 40	Sugar Ld	lb	24	27
Indigo Ma	lb	1 05	1 40	Turp com	gall	68	70
Span Fin	lb	1	1 10	Varnish,			
Iodine res	lb		12 25	Copal	gall	1 50	2 25
Jalap Ber	lb	7	10	Japan	gall	90	1 25
Log Chips	lb	3	4	Damar	gall	2 00	2 75
Mace	lb		1 50	Shellac	gall	3 50	4 50
Madder	lb	19	21	Ven Red	lb	3½	4

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

The following are the cart rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 10 ₰ case.
Less quantity	5 60 ₰ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₰ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ₰ case.
Ill carb soda—25 kegs	2½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ₰ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	8c ₰ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	2c ₰ lb.
Epsom salts—10 bbls	3½c ₰ lb.
Muriatic acid	4 c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₰ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ₰ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₰ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₰ lb.
Chloride calcium	1½c ₰ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₰ lb.
Ash	$2 00 ₰ bbl
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₰ lb.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₰ doz.		₰ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 50@2 75	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00@3 25
Peaches, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Lima beans	2 00
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 25@1 50	String be's, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 00@2 25	Succotash, 2 lbs	2 00
Green corn, 2 lb	1 40@1 75	Lobsters, 2 lbs	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	1 40@2 75	Lobsters, 3 lbs	3 25
Pine apples, 2 lbs	2 50@4 00	Cove oys, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Blackber's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oys, 2 lbs	2 50
Raspberr's, 2 lbs	3 25@3 50	Cove oys, 3 lbs	3 50
Whortlebr's, 2 lbs	2 75	Solid oys, 2 lbs	2 75
2lb pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	2 75@4 75
Pears, 2 lbs	2 50	Dry ed peach, qt	2 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00	Pie peaches, 2 lbs	2 50
Layer raisins	$2 00@3 25	Oranges	$5 00@6 00
Currants	1 00	Lemons	6 00@8 00
Prunes, old	9¾@10c	Peanuts, ₰ bush	
Prunes, new	15@18c	roasted	$3 00@3 50
Currants	9¾@10c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 21, 1872.

REMARKS—Dealers report the market very dull; we did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery in either crude or refined. As relates to prices they remain unchanged. The tone of prices for the various deliveries were as follows:

CRUDE

We continue to quote spot 10c; June 10c; July 10c; Parker's 2 bbl per bbl. Per prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions since our last. The asking rates are: Spot delivery; June 22½c; July 23c; August 23½c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet to-day and weaker at the close. We note the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	23 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 02½
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
100 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
18 cars Oil City, spot	4 12½
6 cars Oil City, spot	4 13⅜

NEW YORK, June 20, closing of 19.—The features of the market are about the same as quoted the last day or two. The shipping demand is somewhat unimportant at quoted figures, and there is no speculative feeling. There is no disposition to grade prices. Refined is quoted at 22¾@24, with sales of 1,000 bbls at 22¾c; and 2,000 bbls at 23c. Crude 12½@13c; cases 27¾@28c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet at unchanged prices; refined 22¾a 23c; crude in shipping order 11¾c.

OIL CITY, June 20.—Ordinary on lower road 54 to 56 c, 47 gravity, at Oil City $4 12½ to $4 15. Dull and nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, June 20.—Market quiet but firm at $3 90@4.

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—Market quiet; no sales reported; quoted $3 95@4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 20.—Market very quiet at $3 90 bid; $3 95 asked.

FRANKLIN, June 20.—Market quiet; S.W. 22¾a 23¾c; crude in shipping order 11½c; bulk 12½c; cases 28¾c; sales none. Futures: July 23¾@23¾c; August 22¾@23c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—Market very quiet and steady at 24 @24¼ c.

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Congressional Convention in the Fourteenth Ohio District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 20, 1872.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth district met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress, select delegates to the Baltimore Convention and appoint members of the State Central Committee. The Convention assembled in Miller's Hall at 11 A. M., Y. Gallaudet, re-elected in Miller's Hall at 11 A. M., Y. Gallaudet, elected in 1868 temporary chairman. A regular was made and appointed, and the convention committees were then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 1:30 P. M. At the afternoon session a permanent organization was effected by making the temporary organization permanent, with J. Hoh. J. E. Chase, of Ashland county, President; J. Hoh. T. Maxwell, of Holmes, Secretary, with one Vice President and one Assistant Secretary from each county in the district. The committee on credentials reported no contested seats. A. M. Jackson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That in view of the early approach of the State and National Conventions, we deem it unnecessary to make any formal declaration of policy at this convention, but having full confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship of the delegates who shall be chosen to said conventions, will cheerfully submit to their decision and platform, by giving our hearty support to both. The resolution was adopted. The following names were then put in nomination: B. Burns and G. W. Geddes, of Richland; D. S. Sampsel, of Ashland; Daniel Uhl, of Holmes; A. E. Jenner, of Crawford, and John Berry, of Wyandot. Each candidate then came forward and pledged himself to abide the action of the delegates and the Baltimore convention. Eleven ballots were cast without an election, when the convention adjourned till eight P. M.

In the evening the balloting was continued, but without success, the thirteenth ballot standing Burns 38½, Ferry 22, Geddes 1, Jenner 23½, Sampsel 19; necessary to a choice, 65. After considerable wrangling the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 8 A. M.

Meeting of the Anything-to-Beat-Grantites in New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel conference met at 3 P. M., the following delegates being present: Senators Schurz and Trumbull; Gen. Cox, of Ohio; Gen. B. H. Hill and J. C. Hillyer, of Georgia; J. H. Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*; Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*; ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey; J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; Atkinson, of Massachusetts; David A. Wells, W. Cullen Bryant; Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Hiram Ba ney, of New York; Senator Rice, of Arkansas; Wm. M. Grosvenor, Theodore Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, an outside delegate; Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Senator Stockton, of New Jersey. Gen. Cox was called to the chair, and stated the object of the conference to be the fusion of all elements opposed to Grant. Senator Trumbull then took the floor, and while not fully indorsing the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, they [the Liberal Republicans] had gone so far that retreat was impossible. If a man of acknowledged ability could be found to take up the field he [Trumbull] would support him. But under the existing state of affairs he saw no other way but to support Greeley. Brief remarks were made by several others, and the conference adjourned at 4:30 o'clock to re-assemble again in the evening.

The night session of the Conference reassembled at eight P. M., about seventy-five persons being present. Oswald Ottendorfer, William Cullen Bryant, Carl Schurz and Gen. Cox, of Ohio, were the leading spirits. The principal speakers were Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Parke Goodwin and Mr. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo. The speeches of the first two were strongly against Greeley in tone, while that of the last named vehemently in its favor. The proceedings were very stormy and inharmonious.

Carl Schurz proposed that there should be a call by States to get an expression of sentiment, and that there should be one representative from each State. The first State called was Alabama, represented by Forsyth, who went for Greeley. Hon. — Arkansas, went for Greeley. The next State called was Connecticut, represented by Hon. A. A. Wells, who said he was determined under any circumstances not to support Grant, and whether he supported Greeley or not depended very materially as to whether, in his opinion, Greeley was the most favorable candidate presented. Ex-Governor English said that the Democratic party of Connecticut would vote for Greeley. Wm. Walker, of Georgia, made a speech strongly in favor of Greeley. Horace White said that both the Democratic and Republican parties had served their purpose, and that Greeley had been put into both. Gen. Fitz Hugh Warren, of Iowa, said he had not been in favor of Greeley, but if he should be nominated at Baltimore, he would carry his State for him. Kentucky was next called, Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and Democratic speaker. He would carry his State for Greeley. He said that he spoke in behalf of the South, and in an earnest and hearty appeal inquired as to the attitude Gratz Brown as the only means for the emancipation of the South. He represented Missouri to be almost a unit in favor of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. His speech was conceded to be one of the most effective and depressing efforts of the session. Mr. Atkinson said he was for free trade, regardless of Greeley or Grant. On the part of New York Parke Godwin made a speech in which he strongly denounced the idea of supporting Greeley under any circumstances. Judge Narr, of New Jersey, and Judge Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, made strong speeches for Grant and against the bolters from the Cincinnati nominations. Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Conference minutes were read for adoption. Short speeches were then made, and Mitchell, who had opposed with assault and battery, was detained in the station house, and was not permitted to communicate with any person. In the meantime Captain Curry telegraphed to Pittsburgh, making inquiries into the matter. This afternoon he received an answer to his dispatch, saying that the bonds had been stolen from the Glass and Iron Savings Bank of Birmingham. A hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, who went to Philadelphia to attend the case, is expected home to-day, when further particulars may be obtained.

A Philadelphia dispatch, received at half past two this morning, says: "William H. Mitchell, alias Williams, the bank robber and escaped Sing Sing convict, was sent this evening to Pittsburgh in company with detectives from that place."

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Suicide of Douglass Houghton.

During the brief career of *The Paper*, in this city, Douglass Houghton was a member of the editorial corps, and a great favorite with all who knew him. A day or two ago the telegraph conveyed to us the melancholy intelligence of his death by suicide. Later particulars state that after the failure of *The Paper* here, Mr. Houghton obtained the position of editor of the Charleston *News*, in Kanawha county, West Virginia. He sent to New York for his wife and family and removed with them to Charleston. Last winter he purchased the *Herald*, but about three months ago sold it again, and became news editor of the Charleston *Courier*. His wife and family still remained there with him. Recently the dispatch does not state the cause, his wife started on a steamboat to visit some friends at Parkersburg. She was accompanied by Dr. Kolmer, a prominent physician of Charleston, who was going to Wheeling. On the trip, it is stated Dr. Kolmer induced Mrs H. to come with him to Wheeling, and on the way there he was found in her stateroom, under worse than suspicious circumstances. He was put off the boat and she was allowed to continue her journey to Wheeling. Her husband learned of the affair and started in pursuing in pursuit of her. On the way he commenced drinking and drank to excess. He heard that his wife came to this city, and at Parkersburg he took the cars for this place. When not far from Parkersburg he ran out on the platform and threw himself headlong from the train and down an embankment, killing himself outright. It is stated that the most intense excitement exists at Charleston, and that the indignation against Dr. Kolmer is great. It is only hoped that the circumstances leading to Mr. Houghton's death may be proved to be other than those stated.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mitchell's Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe opened last night to a fair audience, which probably would have been considerably larger except for the intense sultriness of the weather, and which, notwithstanding the heat, will unquestionably augment its numbers nightly during the remainder of the engagement. These people not only appear to set all the ordinary laws of anatomical structure and atmospheric condition at complete defiance, but their muscular flesh also seems impervious to the edges of the most keen swords. Many of their feats were simply amazing. The three young boys exercised in the trounce evidently belong to the order of non-vertebrates, while Professor Gangero's subtle mastery over the apparently impossible is startling to behold. It is the very poetry of jugg ery. The Belle of Japan made two ascensions on a tight rope stretched from the stage to the upper gallery, with parasol and fan in hand, instead of balancing-pole, and two shoes from mid-theater to stage, almost lighting-like in their rapidity. The rope was not quite steep enough, however, and upon the first essay the daring lady lost her balance during the "slide," and landed among the musicians in the orchestra, fortunately without harm to herself or others. Amid immense cheering she immediately resumed her aerial trip, followed by an eagle-like descent, both of which she accomplished in a splendid manner, receiving tremendous applause from the entire audience. To-night, the bill will be properly adjusted. The performances are full of interest, and should be well attended.

Academy of Music.

Despite the exalted style put on by the thermometrical mercury yesterday and last evening, there assembled at the Academy a large and fashionable audience, drawn thither by the high estimation in which Carncross & Dixey's minstrels are held. The programme prepared for their entertainment was a very fine one, embracing the newest and best things in the line of jokes, jests, witticisms, songs and dances. The "World's Peace Jubilee," as given by Eugene, Unsworth, et al., created ever so much laughter. Unsworth's stump speech was immense, and contributed largely to the stock of useful information of all who heard it. The travesty of the opera of "Lucretia Borgia" is really as good in its way as the work which it burlesques. To-night the company appear in other novelties. We are gratified to be able to announce that they will give a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Varieties Theater.

Cool and comfortable are those who spend their evenings at the Varieties, listening to the silvery songs and crisp jokes of the female minstrels, and the finest artists of the Elssler-Patti order, and the interludes of the comedy artists. A blue-devil dispelling bill for to-night.

The Ravel-Martinetti Troupe.

This troupe of pantomimists and comedians commence a week's engagement at the new Opera House next week. Heaton unto what the Cleveland *Leader* says of them: "The second performance of the Martinetti-Ravel Pantomime Troupe, at the Academy, attracted another very large audience last evening. The scenery and mech-nical effects are very fine, and admirable in their working, and this, added to the peculiar merits of the different performers in the several specialties, made an entertainment of unusual excellence. There is no troupe of artists traveling that can compare with this company in the line of pantomimic effects which they display, and we would witness an entertainment peculiarly adapted to a summer evening's pleasure should see them during the remaining nights of their stay."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

IS IT NOT time for music in the Allegheny parks?

THE grand jury visited the Western Penitentiary yesterday.

SODA WATER and other summer beverages were in demand yesterday.

THERE were twenty-seven cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

THE new Birmingham market house is being liberally patronized.

ANN DUNNING, editor of the *Sunday Dawn*, Philadelphia, is here on a visit.

TAKE the legs off your thermometers and give the aspiring mercury a chance